The Daily Gazetteer.

NUMB. 5116

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1745.

AT the Desire of several of our Readers, who are firmly attached to the present Establishment, we present the Publick with Mr. Addison's Freeholder, No. 9. which being the *Declaration* of the Freeholders of Great Britain, in Answer to that of the Pretender, will, we think, be seasonable at this Juncture, and agreeable to all true Lovers of Liberty.

The Declaration of the Freeholders of Great Britain, *in* Answer to that of the Pretender.

WE, by the Mercy of God, Freeholders of Great Britain, to the Popish Pretender, who stiles himself King of Scotland and England, and Defender of our Faith. DEFIANCE. Having seen a Libel, which you have lately published against the King and People of these Realms under the Title of a DECLARATION, *We, in Justice to the Sentiments of our own Hearts*, have thought fit to return you the following Answer; wherein we shall endeavour to reduce to Method the several Particulars, which you have contrived to throw together with much Malice, and no less Confusion.

We believe you sincere in the first Part of yur Declaration, where you own it would be a great Satisfaction to you to be placed upon the Throne by our Endeavours: But you discourage us from making use of them, by declaring it to be your Right *both by the Laws of God and Man.* As for the Laws of God, we should think ourselves great Transgressors of them, should we for your Sake rebel against a Prince, who, under God, is the most powerful Defender of that Religion which we think the most pleasing to him: And as for the Laws of Man, we conceive those to be of that Kind, which have been enacted from Time to Time for near Thirty Years past, against you and your Pretensions, by the Legislature of this Kingdom.

You afterwards proceed to Invectives against the Royal Family: Which we do assure you is a very unpopular Trick, *except* to your few deluded Friends among the Irish.

You call them *Aliens to our Country*, not considering that King George has lived above a Year longer in England than ever you did. You say they are *distant in Blood*; whereas no Body ever doubted that King George was first Grandson to King James the First, though we believe you are not the Son of King James the Second. Besides, all the World acknowledges he is the nearest to our Crown of the Protestant Blood, of which you cannot have one Drop in your Veins, unless you derive it from such Parents you don't care for naming.

Your next Argument against the Royal Family, is, that they are *Strangers to our Language*, But they must take Strangers to the British Court who have told you so. However, yu must know, that we plain Men should prefer a King who was a Stranger to our Language, before one who is a Stranger to our Laws and Religion: For we could never endure *French* Sentiments, though delivered in our native Dialect; and should abhor an arbitrary Prince, though he tyrannized over us in the finest English that ever was spoken. For these Reasons, Sir, we cannot bear the Thought of hearing a Man, that has been bred up in the Politicks of Lewis the Fourteenth, talk intelligibly from the British Throne; especially when we consider, however he may boast of his speaking English, he says his Prayers in an unknown Tongue.

We come now to the Grievances for which, in your Opinion, we ought to take up Arms against our present Sovereign. The greatest you seem to insist upon, and which is in the Mouths of your Party, is the Union of the two Kingdoms; for which this Majesty ought most certainly to be deposed, because it was made under the Reign of her, whom you call your *Dear Sister of glorious Memory*. Other Grievances which you hint at under his Majesty's Administration, are, the Murder of King Charles the First, who was beheaded before King George was born; and the Sufferings of King Charles the Second, which perhaps his present Majesty may not wholly clear himself of, because he came into the World a Day before his Restoration.

As on the one Side you arraign his present Majesty by a most extraordinary Retrospect, on the other Hand you condemn his Government by what we call the Spirit of Second Sight. You are not content to draw into the Reign those Mischiefs that were done a hundred Years ago, unless you anticipate those that may happen a hundred Years hence. So that the keenest of your Arrows either fall short of him, or fly over his Head. We take it for a certain Sign that you are at a Loss for present Grievances, when you are thus forced to have Recourse to your *future Prospects and future Miseries.* Now, Sir, you must know, that we Freeholders have a natural Aversion to Hanging, and don't know how to answer it to our Wives and Families, if we should venture our Necks upon the Truth of your Prophesies. In our ordinary Way of Judging, we guess at the King's future Conduct by what we have seen already; and therefore beg you'd excuse us, if for the present we defer entering into a Rebellion, to which you so graciously invite us. When we have as bad a Prospect of our King George's Reign, as we should have of yours, then will be your Time to date another Declaration from your Court at Commercy: Which, if we may be allowed to prophesy in our Turn, cannot possibly happen before the hundred and fiftieth Year of your Reign.

Having considered the past and future Grievances mentioned in your Declaration, we come now to the present; all of which are founded upon this Supposition, That whatever is done by his Majesty, or his Ministers, to keep you out of the British Throne, is a Grievance. These, Sir, may be Grievances to you, but they are none to us. On the contrary, we look upon them as the greatest Instances of his Majesty's Care and Tenderness for his People. To take them in Order: The first relates to the Ministry; who are chosen, as you observe very rightly, out of the Worst, and not the Best of your Subjects. Now, Sir, can you in Conscience think us to be such Fools as to rebel against he King, for having employed those who are his most eminent Friends, and were the greatest Sufferers in his Cause before he came to the Crown; and for having moved a General who is now actually in Arms against him; and two Secretaries of State, both of whom have listed themselves in your Service; or because he chose to substitute in their Places such Men who had distinguished themselves by their Zeal against you, in the most famous Battles, Negotiations, and Debates?

The second Grievance you mention, is, that the Glory of the late Queen has suffered, who, you insinuate, *had secured to you the Enjoyment of that Inheritance out of which you had been so long kept.* This may indeed be a Reason why her Memory should be precious with you: But you may be sure we shall think never the better of her, for her having your good Word. For the same Reason, it makes us stare, when we hear it objected to his present Majesty, *That he is not kind to her faithful Servants*; since, if we can believe what yourself say, it is impossible they should be *his faithful Servants.* And, by the way, many of your private Friends here wish you would forbear blabbing at this rate: For, to tell you a Secret, we are very apt to suspect that any Englishman, who deserves your Praise, deserves to be hanged.

The next Grievance, which you have a mighty Mind to redress among us, is the Parliament of Great Britain, against whom you bring a stale Accusation, which has been used by every Minority in the Memory of Man; namely, that it was procured by unwarrantable Influences and Corruptions. We cannot indeed blame you for being angry at those, who have set such a round Price upon your Head. Your Accusation of our High Court of Parliament puts us in mind of a Story, often told among us Freeholders, concerning a rattle-brain'd young Fellow, who, being indicted for two or three Pranks upon the Highway, told the Judge he would swear the Peace against him, for putting him in Fear of his Life.

The next Grievance is such a one, that we are amazed how it could come into your Head. Your Words are as follow, *While the principal Powers engaged in the late Wars do enjoy the Blessings of Peace, and are attentive to discharge their Debts, and ease their People, Great Britain, in the midst of Peace, feels all the Load of War. New Debts are contracted, new Armies are raised at home, Dutch Forces are brought into this Kingdoms.* What, in the Name of Wonder, do you mean? Are you in earnest, or do you design to banter us? Whom is the Nation obliged to for all this Load of War that it feels? Had you been wise enough to have slept at Barleduc in a whole Skin, we should not have contracted new Debts, raised new Armies, or brought over Dutch Forces to make an Example of you.

The most pleasant Grievance is still behind, and indeed a most proper one to close up this. 'King George 'has taken Possession of the Duchy of Bremen, where-'by a Door is opened to let in an Inundation of Foreigners from abroad, and to reduce these Nations to 'the State of a Province to one of the most inconsider-'able Provinces of the Empire.' And do you then really believe the Mob-story, that King George designs to make a Bridge of Boats from Hanover to Wapping? We would have you know that some of us read Baker's Chronicle, and do not find that William the Conqueror ever thought of making England a Province to his Native Duchy of Normandy, notwithstanding it lay so much more convenient for that Purpose: Nor that King James the First had ever any Thoughts of reducing this Nation to the State of a Province to his ancient Kingdom of Scotland, tho' it lies upon the same Continent. But pray how comes it to pass that the Electorate of Hanover is become all of a sudden one of the most inconsiderable Provinces of the Empire? If you undervalue it upon the Account of its Religion, you have some Reason for what you say; though you should not think we are such Strangers to Maps, and live so much out of the World, as to be ignorant that it is for Power and Extent the second Protestant State in Germany; and whether you know it or no, the Protestant Religion in the Empire is looked upon as a sufficient Balance against Popery. Besides, you should have consider'd that, in your Declaration upon the King's coming to the Throne of Great Britain, you endeavoured to terrify us from receiving him, by representing him *as a powerful foreign Prince, supported by a numerous Army of his own Subjects.* Be that as it will; we are no more afraid of being a Province to Hanover, than the Hanoverians are of being a Province to Bremen.

We have now taken notice of those great Evils which you are come to rescue us from: But as they are such as we have neither felt or seen, we desire you will put yourself to no farther Trouble for our Sakes.

You afterwards begin a kind of *Te Deum*, before the Time, in that remarkable Sentence, 'We adore the Wis-'dom of the Divine Providence, which has opened a 'Way to our Restoration, by the Success of those very 'Measures that were laid to disappoint us for ever.' We are at a Loss to know what you mean by this devout Jargon; But by what goes before and follows, we suppose it to be this: That the coming of King George to the Crown has made many Malecontents, and by that Means opened a Way to your Restoration; whereas you should consider, that if he had not come to the Crown, the Way had been open of itself. In the same pious Paragraph, you 'most earnestly conjure us to pursue 'those Methods for your Restoration, which the Finger 'of God seems to point out to us.' Now the only Methods which we can make use of for that End, are, Civil War, Rapine, Bloodshed, Treason, and Perjury; Methods, which we Protestants conceive, can never be pointed out to us by the Finger of God.

The rest of your Declaration contains the Encouragements you give us to rebel. First, you promise to share with us *all Dangers and Difficulties* which we shall meet with in this worthy Enterprize. You are very much in the right on't, You have nothing to lose, and hope to get a Crown. We don't hope for any new Freeholds, and only desire to keep what we have. As therefore you are in the right to undergo Dangers and Difficulties to make yourself our Master, we shall think ourselves as much in the right to undergo Dangers and Difficulties to hinder you from being so.

Secondly, You promise to *refer your and our Interest to a* Scotch *Parliament*, which you are resolved to call immediately. We suppose you mean if the Frost holds. But, Sir, we are certainly informed there is a Parliament now sitting at Westminster, that are busy at present in taking care both of the Scotch and English Interest, and have actually done every Thing which you would let be done by our Representatives in the Highlands.

Thirdly, You promise 'that if we will rebel for you 'against our present Sovereign, you will remit and dis-'charge all Crimes of High-Treason, Misprision, and 'all other Crimes and Offences whatsoever, done or 'committed against you or your Father.' But will you answer in this Case that King George will forgive us? Otherwise we beseech you to consider what poor Comfort it would be for a British Freeholder to be conveyed up Holbourn, with your Pardon in his Pocket. And here we cannot but remark, that the Conditions of your General Pardon are so slinted, as to shew that you are very cautious lest your Good-nature should carry you too far. You exclude from the Benefit of it all those who do not 'from the Time of your Landing lay hold on 'Mercy, and return to their Duty and Allegiance.' By this Means all Neuters and Lookers-on are to be executed of course: And by the studied Ambiguity in which you couch the Terms of your gracious Pardon,

you ſtill leave room to gratify yourſelf in all the Pleaſures of Tyranny and Revenge,

Upon the whole, we have had ſo bad an Opinion of Rebellion, as as well of your Motives to it, and Rewards for it, that you may reſt ſatisfied there are few Freeholders on this Side the *Forth* who will engage in it: And we verily believe that you will ſuddenly take a Reſolution in your Cabinet of *Highlanders* to ſcamper off with your new Crown, which we are told the Ladies of thoſe Parts have ſo generouſly clubbed for. And you may aſſure yourſelf that it is the only One you are like to get by this notable Expedition. And ſo we bid you heartily Farewell.

Dated Jan. 19, *in the Second Year of our Publick Happineſs.*

IRELAND.

Dublin, September 3. Laſt Friday died, by a Fall from his Horſe, at Ballymagery, the Seat of the Right Honourable the Earl of Antrim; Mr. Caleb Gould, an eminent Merchant in Euſtece-ſtreet.

The ſame Day died the Rev. Mr. Henry Wiſe, Pariſh Prieſt of Tallow. As he was a Gentleman greatly eſteemed by People of all Perſuaſions, ſo his Death is univerſally lamented.

We hear from Kinſale, that one Rice, Gunner to Capt. Talbot, had cut the Throat of one Thompſon, his Ship-Mate, ſo that his Life was deſpaired of.

HOME PORTS.

Deal September 9. Remain his Majeſty's Ship Royal George, Admiral Vernon; the Sandwich, Admiral Byng; and other Ships of War; alſo Admiral Hooft, with five Dutch Men of War, and the Outward-bound as per laſt. Sailed his Majeſty's Sloop the Lizard, for the River, and the Weaſel, on a Cruize. Came down the Bacchus, Cole, for Lisbon; and the John, Watſon, for Chicheſter. Arrived this Morning the Diamond, Goatley, in 22 Days from Leghorn, who ſaw Admiral Rowley at Mahon on the 22d of Auguſt, all well; and on the 29th ſaw Admiral Medley at Gibraltar. Arrived the ———, Farderrey, from Barbados, and the Ketty, Groves, from Plymouth for Rotterdam; the Friendſhip, Forſtall, from Antigua for Dover; and the Angel and Eliza, Vaſterds, from Oporto, for ditto.

Arrived,

At South Carolina, the Two Friends, Carr; and the Indian Queen, ———, both from Kinſale.

At Liverpool, the Recovery, Coates, from Plymouth.

LONDON.

They write from Bruſſels, that the French Army is at preſent divided into three great Corps, one at Aloſt, another at Grammont, and the third at Ninove, where M. Saxe has his Head Quarters. On the 13th Inſt. N. S. that General detached all his Light-arm'd Troops, to reinforce the Body commanded by the Count de Clermont Gallerande, at Enghien; from which Diſpoſition, it was ſuppoſed he intended to make uſe of that Corps to charge the Allies in the Rear, while he attacked them in the Front; but that proper Methods had been taken to prevent that, or any other Danger.

There are private Letters from Franckfort, which ſay, that the Grand Duke was expected there from Darmſtadt on the 14th; that the Queen of Hungary, his Concert, was to make her Publick Entry on the 22d; and that the Elector of Mentz intended to go to pay his Compliments to her as ſoon as he heard of her Arrival at Aſchaffenbourg.

The French Generals in Italy make great Complaints to their Court, of the Miſeries their Troops ſuſtain in the Monferat; and have declared, that unleſs ſome Remedy be applied, it will be abſolutely impoſſible for them to ſubſiſt; ſo that it is conceived the King of Sardinia will extricate himſelf from this Campaign, with as great, or greater Reputation, than he did from the laſt, notwithſtanding the vaſt Superiority of his Enemies.

Our Letters from Germany agree, that as ſoon as the Army of Obſervation, which is actually forming, ſhall march into the Neighbourhood of Franckfort, the Combined Army will paſs the Rhine, and advance towards the Enemy, without any Apprehenſions of being recalled from their Conqueſts, as they were laſt Year, by the Irruption of the Pruſſians into Bohemia.

Several Complaints having been made to the French King, of the prodigious Loſſes ſuſtained by the Trading Part of his Subjects, Orders have been given, that the Count de Maurepas ſhould juſtify himſelf upon that Head; ſo that many People apprehend, that to pacify the Diſcontents of the Merchants, he will be diſgrac'd, and that, whether he has been in fault or not.

His Majeſty's Ship the Deal Caſtle, with near 40 Sail of Merchant Ships, arriv'd at Cork the 2d Inſt. and a Fireſhip at Kinſale, all from Barbados and the Leeward Iſlands.

The Nancy, Orr, from South Carolina, is taken, and carried into Breſt.

Some of the Principal Inhabitants of the Town of Croydon (which for its Extent, Number of Inhabitants, &c. is exceeded by very few in the County of Surrey) reflecting on the preſent Situation of our National Affairs, reſolved upon having a general Meeting of their Neighbours, and on Sunday laſt Notices having been affixed at the Door of the Church, &c. the Gentlemen in the Commiſſion of the Peace, the Vicar, and other Gentlemen, &c. in Number above Sixty, met on Monday Evening at the George Inn in that Town, and unanimouſly agreed to have an Inſtrument drawn up on Parchment, purporting, That as an unnatural Rebellion, in favour of a Popiſh Pretender, had actually broke out in Scotland, and there being great reaſon to believe the ſame was not only promoted, but in order the more effectually to give Succeſs thereto, an Invaſion deſign'd by the French; That the Subſcribers being truly ſenſible of the Happineſs they enjoy under the mild and juſt Reign of his Majeſty King George, were determined to ſupport and defend his Majeſty's Perſon and Government, againſt all his Enemies, Foreign and Domeſtick, at the Hazard of their Lives and Fortunes. And which Inſtrument being drawn up, was moſt cheerfully ſign'd; while the Bells were ringing for the important News of the Grand Duke's being elected Emperor. No Art or Influence was uſed to procure this Declaration; and the Expence of the Meeting was defray'd by the Subſcribers.

Laſt Monday died, at his Houſe in Little-Britain, Mr. Beal, ſen. an eminent Dealer in Tea.

The Wager, Capt. Raymond, for Benjar, and the Portobello, Capt. Raymond, for Coaſt and Bay, are both arrived at Batavia.

John Ellis, Eſquire, one of his Majeſty's Juſtices of the Peace for the Tower Hamlets, is appointed Commiſſary General of Marines,

Mr. Lowe is appointed Scavenger and Digger to his Majeſty's Palaces, in the Room of Mr. Miſt, deceaſed.

A Domeſtick belonging to Sir William Yonge, Baronet, Secretary at War, is appointed Scavenger, Sweeper, &c. to the Horſe Guards, in the Room of the aboveſaid Mr. Miſt, deceaſed.

Yeſterday the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London, waited on his Majeſty at Kenſington, with the following Addreſs.

May it pleaſe your Majeſty,

We your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London, in Common Council aſſembled, beg Leave to approach your Sacred Perſon, and with the ſincereſt Joy, to congratulate your Majeſty upon your ſafe and happy Return to theſe your Britiſh Dominions.

Permit us, moſt gracious Sovereign, at the ſame time, with the warmeſt Sentiments of Loyalty and Affection to your Majeſty, to expreſs our grateful Returns to Heaven for the Bleſſing upon your Majeſty's Arms in the Conqueſt of the Iſlands and Forts of Cape Breton; a Place of the greateſt Conſequence to this Nation, as it ſecures to your Majeſty's Subjects a free and uninterrupted Trade in America, and protects them from the Inſults of a dangerous and inveterate Enemy. And we intirely rely on your Royal Patronage and Protection, to ſecure to theſe Kingdoms the perpetual Enjoyment of this invaluable Acquiſition.

The raſh and daring Attempts of the profeſſed Enemies of this Nation, in Favour of a popiſh and abjur'd Pretender, have filled the Hearts of us, your loyal Citizens, with the utmoſt Abhorrence and Deteſtation. And we beg Leave to give your Majeſty the moſt ſolemn Aſſurances, that we will be ready upon all Occaſions to ſacrifice all that is dear and valuable to us in Defence of your Majeſty's Royal Perſon and Family, and in Support of our happy Conſtitution, both in Church and State.

To which his Majeſty was pleaſed to return this moſt gracious Anſwer.

I thank you for the ſeaſonable Aſſurances you give me, in this dutiful Addreſs, of your Attachment and Affection to my Perſon and Government. The Abhorrence and Deteſtation which you ſhew, of the preſent Attempts of the Enemies of our happy Conſtitution in Church and State, are extremely agreeable to me. I take very kindly your Congratulations upon the Succeſs of my Arms in the Reduction of Cape Breton. The City of London may always be aſſured of my utmoſt Endeavours for the Security and Extent of their Trade and Commerce.

They were received very graciouſly, and all had the Honour to kiſs his Majeſty's Hand.

The ſame Day the Commiſſioners of Lieutenancy for the City of London, waited on his Majeſty with their Addreſs, and were very graciouſly received. When his Majeſty was pleaſed to conſer the Honour of Knighthood on Thomas Hankey, Eſq; one of the ſaid Commiſſioners.

High Water this Day at London-Bridge,	Morning	11	19	Evening 11 54

Bank Stock, 144 to 143 1-half to 144. India, 17[illegible] to 175 1-half. South Sea, 103 1-4th. Old Annu[illegible] 108 3-4ths to 1-half. New ditto, 106 3-4ths to 1-[illegible] Three per Cent. 88 3-4ths to 89. Ditto 1743, [illegible] 1-half to 3-8ths. Ditto 1744, 88 1-half to 3-8[illegible] Ditto 1745, 88 1-half to 3-4ths. Seven per Cent. Loan, Nothing done. Five per Cent. ditto, Not[illegible] done. Royal Aſſurance, Nothing done. London [illegible] rance, Nothing done. India Bonds, 10 s. to 8 s. [illegible] Circulation, 5 l. 15 s. Salt Tallies, Nothing [illegible] Ditto 1745, 6 1-4th Diſcount. Three per Cent. [illegible] chequer Orders, Nothing done. Three per Cent. [illegible] Nothing done. Life Annuities, 13 7-8ths. [illegible] Bank, 115. Equivalent, 110. Tickets, 10 l. 13 s. 6 [illegible]

THIS is to give Notice to the Office[illegible] and Company of the Saltaſh, Capt Chriſtopher Hu[illegible] and the Warren Galley, Capt. John Huddy, Privateers, w[illegible] by their Articles, are intitled to Prize Money, that they m[illegible] receive a Dividend on their Shares, in the Grand Duke Pr[illegible] at the King's Arms Tavern in Lombard-ſtreet, on Thurſ[illegible] next, the 12th Inſtant, from Nine o'Clock, till Twelve in t[illegible] Forenoon.

This Day is Publiſh'd,

(*The ſecond Edition, corrected, and much en[illegible] larged, of*)

AN ESSAY on the SINKIN[illegible] FUND; wherein the Nature thereof is fully e[illegible] plained, and the Right of the Publick to that Fund aſſer[illegible] and maintained.

Printed for J. Peele.

ALSO

The Second Edition, corrected, of

1. Reaſons for encouraging the Linen Manufacture of Sco[illegible] land, and other Parts of Great Britain. Price 1 s.

2. The Intereſt of Scotland conſidered; with regard [illegible] its Police in employing the Poor; its Agriculture; its Trad[illegible] its Manufactures, and Fiſheries. To which is added, an A[illegible] pendix, containing the Manner of Raiſing, Weeding, Pullin[illegible] Watering, Graſſing, and Dreſſing of Flax, practiſed in Fla[illegible] ders.

BETTON's *Only True* Britiſh Oil,

Publiſhed by Virtue of the KING's *Royal Letter[illegible] Patent.*

WE, Michael and Thomas Betton, I[illegible] ventors and Patentees of the ſaid only true Briti[illegible] Oil, having, ſince June, 1743, diſcontinued ſupplying Mr. C[illegible] let with the ſame, give this publick Notice, That it is n[illegible] ſold Wholeſale and Retale, by our ſpecial Appointment, [illegible] William and Cluer Dicey, and Company, at Dr. Bate's [illegible] Warehouſe in Bow Churchyard, London; where all Merchan[illegible] Captains of Ships, Shop-keepers, and others, are deſired to [illegible] ply for the ſame.

Michael Betto[illegible]
Thomas Betto[illegible]

This Oil is an effectual Remedy for many Diſorders i[illegible] dent to Human Bodies It is an abſolute Cure for all Sc[illegible] butick and Rheumatick Diſeaſes, for all old Contuſions a[illegible] Contractions of the Nerves, or contracted and withered Li[illegible] Strains, Ulcers, old Sores, all fixed and wandering Pains [illegible] diſcuſſes Nodes, cures the Palſy, Lameneſs, Swellings, Inf[illegible] mations, St. Anthony's Fire, and King's Evil; takes a[illegible] all Blackneſs of a Fall or Bruiſe in an Hour's Time, and [illegible] lays all Swellings that uſually attend ſuch Accidents. It c[illegible] all green Wounds and Cuts, if ſpeedily applied. Is an al[illegible] infallible Remedy for the Rickets in Children; is a certa[illegible] Cure for the Leproſy of ever ſo long ſtanding, very much h[illegible] to knit broken Bones, and is an excellent Antidote aga[illegible] Poiſon. Inwardly taken it cures Ulcers of the Lungs, Sh[illegible] neſs of Breath, Conſumptions, Phthyſick, Coughs, and al[illegible] all Diſorders of the Breaſt or Lungs; it alſo cures Deafn[illegible] Admiration; it cures all Surfeits in Cows or Horſes; [illegible] Hardneſs or Stoppage in the Maw, the Maggots or Mang[illegible] Sheep, &c.

N. B. *It will expel Poiſon, heal the Bite of a Mad D[illegible] and is an abſolute Cure for the moſt obſtinate Itch that has be[illegible] the Force of all other Medicines.*

*** Obſerve, That the Bott[illegible] which contain the ſaid only T[illegible] Britiſh Oil, are ſealed with [illegible] Arms, as in the Margin, and [illegible] Words, (Betton's Britiſh O[illegible] by the King's Patent) ro[illegible] it; all others being notor[illegible] Counterfeits.

And whereas ſeveral ne[illegible] People have of late made a Tr[illegible] of Hawking an Oil about [illegible] City and Country, from Doo[illegible] Door, by the Name of the A[illegible] riſh Oil, which they impoſe[illegible] the credulous Shop-keepers [illegible] others, for the *True Sort*: We think it our Duty to ca[illegible] the World againſt ſuch ſcandalous Counterfeits, trumpe[illegible] in Oppoſition to our moſt valuable Oil, and in Contempt [illegible] his Majeſty's Patent.

LONDON: Printed for M. Cooper, at the *Globe in Pater-noſter Row.*